the bowstring. However, human nature is a strange compound, and perhaps Mr. Schell is willing to eat hamble pie in order to stay in, purely to keep some one cise cut, and show that he can stay. We must that his removal would be received with a feeling of relief, even though it were to come to-

The Espress indulges in the following character-

istic innuendo: "It is due to Mr. Morgan to state that since his nomi -It is due to truth to say that the above is the

eposite of that article. Mr. Morgan was never for one moment of his public or adult private life other than "a very zealous Canal man." He never had a chance that he did not improve to vote in favor of the most vigorous prosecution and earliest possible completion of the Eric Enlargement and its collaterals. All this is matter of official record and public notoriety. It is only "since his nomination" that any one ever thought of denying or throwing doubt upon it.

The attempt to make Mr. Morgan out an enemy of our State Canals because he supported the consolidation of the various fragments now composing the Central Railroad, and refused to saddle that road with peculiar and onerous restrictions, is an insult to the popular understanding too gross to peed exposure. Silent contempt is its proper

We rejoice to perceive that the policy of putting up the strongest men for Congress is persisted in by the Republicans of nearly every State. In addition to the ablest old Members so generally renominated, and to Gov. Corwin of Ohio and THADDEUS STEVENS of Pennsylvania already noticed, we have announced the nomination, in the New-Jersey District nearest this City, of ex Gov. WILLIAM PENNINGTON; and to-day we add that of CHARLES B. SEDGWICK in the Onondaga District of our State. Mr. Pennington is a gentleman who combines the ripest political experience with rare natural abilities, while Mr. Sedgwick, though never yet in public life, is widely known as one of the ablest and worthiest of the young men of our State. We shall be disappointed if he does not serve more than one term, to the hearty satisfaction of his constituents and of Republicans everywhere. May we be enabled to chronicle more such nominations !

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 19, 1858.
The steamers Fulton and Water Witch, forming part of the expedition to Paraguay, are now ready for sea, and will probably leave to-morrow for Norfolk. Guns of very heavy caliber have been selected for both vessels, the armament of the Fulton consisting of one II-inch shell gun on a pivot, and four of 9-inch in shell gun on a pivot. In addition, the Fulton will carry two boat howitzers, and the Water Witch three. one of which is a heavy 24-pounder mounted on a pivot on the forecastle. Both vessels are supplied with small arms and ammunition of the most approved kind, including the Sharp and Minié muskets, together

The Union says the latest communication from our Minister to China, Mr. Reed, is dated June 18th, and in this, after announcing the signature of a treaty be tween China and the United States on that day, he

"The departure of the mail boat within a few hours compels me to limit this despatch to the mere anpouncement of the fact. I shall send the treaty by the next steamer."

Washington, Sept. 18, 1858.
Information has been forwarded to Washington that the yellow fever has broken out among the Spanish part of the prisoner crew of the slaver Echo, at Charleston. T. N. Young of Virginia, has been appointed Consul

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commedore Lavalette, of the frigate Wabash, at Gibraltar, dated August 21; all well on board. Having to perform quarantine duty, the Wabash was going to Marseilles for a pratique, and then would sail for the coast of Syria.

for the coast of Syria.

Dispatches have also been received from the Maccdonian, Capt. Levy, dated July 20, at sea; all well.

The General Land Office will be prepared to issue shortly patents for Kansas Trust Lands, and for the Denatron Lands in Washington and Oregon Territories, provided for by the act of 1850 and amendatory acts.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

MOSTREAL, Sept. 19, 1858. The Canadian Company's new screw steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the St inst, is now fully due at Quebec, but had not made her appearance at River du Loup at 61 o'clock this evening, when the line closed for the night. This is the North Briton's first voyage. She will doubtless arrive to-morrow.

Shocking Railroad Accident.

St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858.

A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway met with a serious accident at Platte River Bridge, ten miles east of St. Joseph, on the morning of the 13th, by which two laborers were drowned; George Thompson, the engineer, and two firemen, badly injured, and two or three passengers slightly hurt. The bridge is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, ch burned below that when the locomo tive reached it, the entire structure fell, precipitating

Later from Utab.

St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858. Leavenworth advices of the 15th inst. are received. A number of officers from Utah arrived there on that day, among them Col. Alexander and Lieuts. Grover and Manadier, of the 10th Infantry, and Capt. Marcy of the 5th Infantry. The general impression was that further trouble was to be expected from the Mormons; that the difficulties had only been postponed, not set-

Pike's Peak, and Wm. H. Russell will start a train of 40 wagons in a few days. Gentlemen are also here from Leavenworth and Wyandot, outfitting for the companies in those places.

Republican Congressional Nomi-

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858. Chas. B. Sedgwick, esq., of this City, was nominated this afternoon as the Republican Candidate for Congress for the XXIVth District, in place of the Hon. A. P.

Owego, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858. At the Republican Convention held here yesterday, the Hon. Alfred Wells of Tompkins was nominated for Concess for the District composed of Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Tompkins Counties.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858. The Republicans of the XXXth Congressional Dis-net, comprising Genesee, Wyoming and Alleghany Counties, in Convention yesterday at Warsaw, nominated Mr. Augustus Frank of Wyoming County as their candidate for Congress.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

The deaths of yellow fever in this city yesterday

Dispatches for Europe.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858.
Capt. Thatcher of the steamer Propeller, from Boston, to leave St. John's, N. F., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, for Galway, will take charge of and deliver promptly on his arrival at Galway any dispatches addressed to his care at St. John's previous to her sailing. He expected to make the passage from St. John's to Galway within seven days. Galway within seven days.

Movements of Cyrus W. Field.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858. Cyrus W. Field, the Hon. E. M. Archibald, Baro Boye and party, arrived this morning from Kingston, and are all at the Donegana Hotel. Mr. Field has quite recevered from his illness. They remain here

The Ohio State Fair.

The Ohio State Fair.

SANDUSKY, O., Friday, Sept. 17, 1838.

On this, the fourth and last day of the State Fair, the weather was magnificent and the attendance very large. Altogether, the Fair has been the most successful ever held in the West, and the display of stock of all classes was better than was ever before exhibited. There were fifteen lady competitors for the ten prizes given for equestrianism. The first—a saidle and bridle valued at \$75—was awardedto Miss Kirby, Videville, Loraine County; the second, a gold watch and chain, with a charm of the Atlantic cable attached, to Miss Wightsham: and the third, a silver cun, to and chain, with a charm of the Atlantic cable attached, to Miss Wightsham; and the third, a silver cup, to Miss Bennett of Woodstock, Champaign County. Not an accident has occurred, and all the proceedings have been of the most satisfactory description.

Duel at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Saturday Sept. 18, 1858.

A duel was fought to-day between Mr. Wood, of The True Delta, and Mr. Brabazon. The weapons used were rifles, of which three rounds were fired, neither control of the control of party being burt.

Large Fire at St. John's. St. Jons's, N. F. Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858. Twenty-five houses in this place were destroyed by fire last night. One man perished in the flames.

Vessel Ashore.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858. The schr. Gazette, from New-York for Trinity Bay is ashore at Chatham, Cape Cod, with cargo damaged but will get off. She is not in the interest of the Tele graph Company.

Markets.

Markets.

Philadulifhia, Sept. 18—Flour quiet. Wheat active; White, \$1 35\(^2\psi\) 19; Red, \$1 28\(^2\psi\) 19. Corn scarce; Yellow, \$2\(^2\psi\) 99. Corn scarce; Yellow, \$2\(^2\psi\) 99. Whishy dull at \$24\(^2\psi\) 19. Corn scarce; \$5\(^2\psi\) 95 City Mills, \$5\(^3\psi\) 550. Wheat quiet, and unchanged. Corn: White, \$7\(^3\psi\) 550. Wheat quiet, and unchanged. Corn: White, \$7\(^3\psi\) 500. Yheat quiet, and unchanged. Corn: White, \$7\(^3\psi\) 500. Wheat quiet, and unchanged. Corn: White, \$7\(^3\psi\) 500. Yheat quiet, and unchanged also soo bhis. at \$5\(^3\psi\) 52\(^3\psi\) 50 for good to choice catra do. The Wheat market opened dull end heavy; no sales up to noon, but in the afternoon a good demand spring up, and sales were made to the extent of 4,400 hush at \$1 10 for Red Obio, \$1 14\(^3\psi\) 16 for good White Michigan and Indians, \$1 25 for prime White Canada, and \$1 35 for do. Kentucky. Coxn in fair demand; sales \$2,500 hush, at 60c. for unsound and 64\(^3\psi\) 50 for prime. Barley firm at 72c; Ryx at 63c. Oars in better demand; sales \$2,500 hush, unsound at 42c., and 4,000 bush, sound at 45c. White Yellow, Coxn. (\$1\) 190 hush. Should at \$2\) 20c. Coxn. (\$2\psi\) 18. 6 p. m.—Flour steady. Wheat in active demand, and holders generally willing to meet the views of buyers; sales \$4,000 hush, at \$1 12\) for red Western, and \$12\times for white Canada, including a boathoad at something under this. Coxn. continues in good demand; sales 3,000 bush, at 63\(^3\psi\) 60c hush. Wheat and \$40c\$ bush, at 63\(^3\psi\) 60c hush. Wheat and \$40c\$ bush, at 63\(^3\psi\) 60c hush. Wheat and \$40c\$ bush. Wheat, and \$20c\$ bush. Coxn. Canal Exports: \$2\psi\) 20c hush at 64\(^3\psi\) 60c hush. Gran quiet finger for prime. Oxide the substance of the substa

bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18—6 p. m.—FLOUR unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls. at \$4.8075 for superfuse. Whisky—Sales of 1,290 bbls. at 20c. P callon. Provisions dull; Mess Pork could be bought at the close at \$15.75.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 6 p. m.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady at 7c. Corn firm and advanced ic. Oars quiet. Shifments to Buffalo—3,100 bbls. Flour. 1,500 bush. Wheat, 54,000 bush. Corn. RECEIFTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bush. Wheat, 36,000 bush. Corn. Corn.

XVTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 16, 1858. Judge McKean has been nominated to-day, by ac clamation, as the Republican candidate for Congress

GERRIT SMITH ON THE SABBATH AND TEMPERANCE.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 28, 1858.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 28, 1858.

To the Hen. Gerrit Smith.

Dear Sir: In behalf of the American Society for the Promotion of Civil and Religious Liberty, of which I have the honor to be Corresponding Secretary, I write to inquire your views, as an independent candidate for Governor, concerning Sunday laws, or Sabbath observance enforced by law. We would be pleased to know whether, if elected to the office for which you have been nominated, you would give your influence in favor of the continuance and thorough enforcement of our present Sunday laws. Would you be in favor of laws enforcing the seventh, or any other day of the week, as Sabbath? Or would you favor the repeal of all our distinctive Sunday laws, as opposed to the spirit of our Federal and State Constitutions? We also desire to know if we understand you rightly as viewing the absolute prohibition and destruction of liquors as nuisances, to be applicable only struction of liquors as nuisances, to be applicable only to those villainous compounds so generally sold now-a-days for brandy, wine, &c., and not to a pure article. Is it your view that, while the fearful injury which men unwittingly do themselves and the community by partaking of these poisonous, deceptive, madening mixtures, sold under false pretenses as genuine brandy, wine, &c., should be forcibly prevented by "the strong arm of the law," it should be left to moral suasion to deter men from the use of pure alcoholic drinks as a beverage?

winks as a beverage?

With great respect for yourself, personally, and for the honest and candid manner in which you offer your the honest and candid manner in which you offer your the honest and candid manner in which you offer your the honest and candid manner in which you offer your fellow-citizens, and

With great respect for yourself, personally, and for the honest and candid manner in which you offer your views for the consideration of your fellow-citizens, and hoping that you will do us the favor to answer these questions at your earliest convenience, we remain yours, very truly,

In behalf of the Society.

Peternono', Sept. 4, 1858.

Mr. J. L. Hatch—Dear Sir: I much regret this delay in answering your esteemed letter; and even now I can write you but a few hurried lines. I am from home nearly all the time, attending political meetings; and when I return home I find myself buried up it letters.

First: I am emphatically a Sabbath man, but I am opposed to all legislation in behalf of the Sabbath.

With me the prevince of civil government is very narrow. Its sole office is to protect person and property. It is not to undertake to help the cause of religion or

It is not to undertake to help the cause of reagaint education or temperance.

Second: Nothing more than maddening—periling life and property. But the dram-shop is the great manufactory of madmen. Hence I would have Government shut up the dram-shop. In other words, I would have Government suppress the sale for a drink of all maddening liquors. I send you a copy of my letter of acceptance. Very respectfully your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

THE UTICA CONVENTION. Will Mr. Greeley please put the following on record

Andrew Jackson Davis presented a series of resolutions, expressive of the results at which the Convention had arrived:

Resolution.

And the following also: And the following also:

Mr. Giles B. Stebbins of Rochester, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That this CONVENTION RECOME AN ANNUAL ANNI
VERSARY of all who seek wisdom to ove come "evil with good,"
ane that the time, place and arrangements for the next meeting
be left to a Committee consisting of his S. Hitchook of Ouelda
Dr. Robert T. Hallock, and Andrew Jackson Davis of New
York, and Amor Regers of Utica.

And oblige yours, very fraternally,
ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

Persons interested in the manufacture or const tion of Paper will be interested in Mr. Winches statement of the progress of the manufacture of the article from the residuum of the Beet after its juice ha been expressed for Sugar or Alcohol. We have ex amined several specimens of Beet paper, and find the quality excellent.

The General Convention of Universalists, consisting of elerical and lay delegates from all the States, will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, 21st, 22d and 23d inst., at Prividence, R. I. LATER FROM UTAH

From Our Special Correspondent. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Aug. 20.

I notice that a great number of newspapers in the States, in discussing that portion of Judge Eckels's charge to the Grand Jury of the First District which relates to polygamy, assert roundly that there is a Territorial statute here which legalizes that practice The Journal of Commerce was the first, I believe, to venture such a statement. It is wholly incorrect. No such statute exists, and so far as concerns the letter of the law. the charge of Judge Eckels is impregnable. The prohibition of adultery is contained in Sec. 32 of Title III of "An Act in Relation to Crimes and Punishment," and is in the following language:

"Every person who commits the crime of adultery shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years and not less than three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than three hundred dellars, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court. And when the crime is committed between parties any one of whom is married, both are guilty of adultery, and shall be punished accordingly. No prosecution for adultery can be commenced but on the complaint of the husband or wife."

The first public announcement of polygamy as a religious practice was made on August 29, 1852, by Orson Pratt, one of the apostles, more than five months after the act was passed against adultery The sermon in which the announcement was made or as Brigham Young expresses it, "in which the cat was let out of the bag," is so remarkable that I extract several passages from it. It may be found in full in the "Journal of Discourses" of the Mormon leaders, vol. I, pp. 53, published at Liverpool in 1854. The sermon was delivered in the Tabernacle in this city. I ought to premise by saying that Orson Pratt and John Taylor are the only two Mormon leaders who pretend to the possession of more than ordinary mental cultivation.

They are both unquestionably able men, but Pratt is more careful of his language than Taylor, who

is more careful of his language than Taylor, who often shows himself as great a blackguard in the pulpit as Kimball or Grant. It was for that reason that Pratt was selected to enunciate the dogma, which he did as follows:

"It is quite unexpected to me, brethren and sisters, to be called upon to address you this forenoon; and still more so, to address you upon the principle which has been named, namely, a plurality of wives. It is rather new ground for me, that is, I have not been in the habit of publicly speaking upon this subject; and it is rather new ground to the inhabitants of the United States, and not only to them, but to a portion of the inhabitants of Europe. A portion of them have not been in the habit of preaching a doctrine of this description, consequently we shall have to break new ground.

'It is well known, however, to the congregation be "It is well known, however, to the congregation before me, that the Latter-Day Saints have embraced
the dectrine of a plurality of wives as a part of their
religious faith. It is not, as many have supposed, a
doctrine embraced by them to gratify the carnal lusts
and feelings of man: that is not the object of the doctrine. We shall endeavor to set forth before this enlightened assembly some of the causes why the Almighty has revealed such a doctrine, and why it is lightened assembly some of the causes why the Almighty has revealed such a doctrine, and why it is considered a part and portion of our religious faith. And I believe that they will not under our present form of government (I mean the government of the United States) try us for treason for believing and practicing our religious notions and ideas. I think, if I am not mistaken, that the Constitution gives the privilege to all the inhabitants of this country, of the free exercise of their religious notions, and the freedom of their faith, and the practice of it. Then, if it can be proved to a demonstration that the Latter-Day Saints have actually embraced, as a part and portion of their religion, the doctrine of a plurality of wives, it is constitutional. And should there ever be laws enacted by this Government to restrict them from the free exercise of this part of their religion, such laws must be unconstitutional.

"But, says the objector, we cannot see how this doctrine can be embraced as a matter of religion and faith; we can hardly conceive how it can be embraced only as a kind of domestic concern, something that pertains to domestic pleasures, in no way connected with religion. In reply we will show you that it is incorporated as a part of our religion, and necessary for our excitation to the fullness of the Lord's glory in the eternal world. Would you like to know the reasons?

The Mormons have a peculiar doctrine in regard to our preëxistence different from the views of the Christian world, so called.

Do the Scriptures declare that the spirit was formed at the time the tabernacle was made! No. All the

doctrine in regard to our preexistence different from
the views of the Christian world, so called.
Do the Scriptures declare that the spirit was formed
at the time the tabernacle was made? No. All the
tabernacles of the children of men that were ever
formed, from remote generations, have been formed
out of the earth. We are of the earth, earthy. Now,
where do you suppose all these tabornacles got their
spirits? Does the Lord make a new spirit every time
a tabernacle is made? If so, the work of creation,
according to the belief of Christendom, did not cease
on the seventh day. If we admit their views, the
Lord runst be continually making spirits to inhabit all
the tabernacles of the children of men; he must make
something like one thousand millions of spirits every
century; he must be working at it every day, for
there are hundreds of individuals being born into the
world every day. Does the Lord create a new spirit
every time a new tabernacle comes into the world?
That does not look reasonable nor godlike.

That does not look reasonable nor godlike.

"But how is it? you inquire. Why, the fact is, that being that animates this body, that gives life and energy and power to move, to act, and to think; that being that dwells within this tabernacie, is much older than what the tabernacie is.

We read of cenergy and power to move, to act, and so think; that being that dwells within this tabernacie, is much older than what the tabernacie is. "We read of a certain time when the corner stones of the earth were laid, and the foundations thereof were made sure, of a certain time when the Lord began to erect this beautiful and glorious habitation, the earth; then they had a time of joy. I do not know whether they had instruments of music or whether they were engaged in the dance; but one thing is certain, they had great joy, and the heavens resounded with their shouts. The "Son's of God," recollect, shouted for joy because there was a beautiful habitation being built, so that they could get tabernacies and dwell thereon; they capected the time, they looked forward to the period, and it was joyful for them to reflect that the creation was about being formed on which they might in their times, and in their seasons, and in their generations, go forth and receive tabernacles for their spirits to dwell in. Do you bring it home to yourselves, brethren and sisters? Do you realize that you and I were among that happy number that shouted for joy when this creation was made? Says one, I don't recollect it. No wonder! for your recollection is taken from you because you are in a tabernacle that is carthly; and all this is right and necessary.

We,have ascertained that we had a previous existence. We find that Solomon, that wise man, says that when the body returns to the dust the spirit returns to God who gave it. Now, all this congregation very well know that if we never existed

spirit returns to God who gave it. Now, all this

man, says that when the body returns to the dust the spirit returns to God who gave it. Now, all this congregation very well know that if we never existed there we could not return there. I could not return to California. Why! Because I never have been there. "Much more evidence might be derived in relation to this subject, even from the English translation of the Bible; but I do not feel disposed to dwell too long upon any particular testimony; suffice it to say that the Prophet Joseph Smith's translation of the fore part of the Book of Genesia is in print, and is exceedingly plain upon this matter. In this inspired translation we find the precristence of man clearly laid down, and that the spirit of all men, male and female, did have an existence before man was formed out of the dust of the ground. But who was their Father? I have already quoted a saying that God is the Father of our spirits. "In one sense of the word there are more gods than one; and in another sense there is but one God. The Scriptures speak of more gods than one. Moses was called a god to Aaron in plain terms; and our Savior, when speaking upon this subject, says: "If "the Scriptures called them gods unto whom the Word of God came, why is it that you should seek to persecute me and kill me because I testify that I am the Son of God." If one god has the power to become the Father of Spirits, so has another; if one God came, of God came, and there will be many family and likeness, and call them his sons and daughters, so can all other gods that become like him do the same thing; consequently, there will be many fathers, and there will be many families, and many sons and daughters; and there will be many families, and many sons and daughters; to chestral beings that are counted worthy to be gods.

""We come now to the second division of our subject, or the estrance of these spirits upon their second estate, or their birth and existence in mortal

"Wa come now to the second division of our subject, or the entrance of these spirits upon their second estate, or their birth and existence is mortal tabernacks. We are told that among this great family of spirits, some were more noble and great than others, having more intelligence. Where do you read that says one. Out of the Book of Abraham, translated from the Egyptian papyrus by the Prophet Joseph Smith. The Lord has ordained that these spirits should come here and take tabernacles by a certain law, through a certain channel, and that law is the law of marriage. The Lord ordained marriage between under and female as a law through which spirits should law of marriage. The Lord ordained marriage between male and female as a law through which spirits should come here and take tabernacies, and enter into the second state of existence. The Lord himself solemn-ized the first marriage pertaining to this globs, and

pertaining to flesh and bones here upon this earth do not say pertaining to mortality, for when the first two immortal beings—old Father Adam and old marriage was celebrated no mortality was there: the marriage was evictorated no instrainty was there; the first marriage that we have any account of was between Mother Eve; they were immortal beings; death had no dominion, no power over them; they were capable of enduring forever and ever in their organization. Had they fulfilled the law and kept within certain conditions and bounds, their tabernacles would never have been seized; by death. This marriage was celebrated between two immortal beings. For how long! Until death! No. That was entirely out of the question; there could have been no such thing in the cere-

"What would you consider, my hearers, if a marriage was to be celebrated between two beings not subject to death! Would you consider them jound together for a certain number of years, and that then all their covenants were to cease forever and the marriage contract be dissolved?—would it look reasonable and consistent! No. Every heart would say that the work of God is perfect in and of itself, and masmuch as sin had not brought imperfection upon the globe, what God joined together could not be dissolved and destroyed and torn asunder by any power beneath the God joined together could not be dissolved and de-stroyed and torn asumder by any power beneath the celestial world; consequently it was eternal; the ordi-nance of union was eternal; the sealing of the great Jehovah upon Adam and Eve was eternal. It is known that the Mormons are a peculiar people about marriage; we believe in marrying not only for time but for all eternity. This is a curious idea, says one, to be married for all eternity. It is not curious at all, for when we come to examine the Scriptures we find it the very first example set for the whole human family

to follow. What is the object of this union? is the next question. We are told the object of it; it is already expressed, for, says the Lord unto the male and female, I command you to multiply and replenish the earth. And, inasmuch as we have proved that the marriage ordinance was eternal in its nature previous to the fall, if we are restored back to what was lost by the fall, we are restored for the purpose of carrying out the commandment given before the fall, namely, to multiply and replenish the earth. Does it say, continue to multiply for a few years, and then the martime to multiply for a few years, and then the mar-riage contract must cease, and there shall be no fur-ther opportunity of carrying out this command, but it shall have an end? No, there is nothing specified of this kind; but the fall has brought in disunion through death; it is not a part of the original plan; cor quently, when male and femnie are restored from fall, by virtue of the everlasting and eternal coven of marriage they will continue to multiply and increase

of marriage they will continue to multiply and increase to all ages of elernity, to raise up beings after their own order and in their own likeness, germs of intelligence that are destined, in their times and seasons, to become not only sons of God, but gods themselves.

"The peopling of worlds, or an endless increase even of one family, would require an endless increase of worlds; and if one family calls for this, what would innumerable millions of families call for? They would call for as many worlds as have already been discovered by the telescope.

"Do you hearist in understand how they would as the call for the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the call for the call f

each of as many works as have yeared by the telescope.

"Do you begin to understand how these worlds got their inhabitants? Have you learned that the sons and daughters of God before me this day are His offspring—made after his own image; that they are to multiply their species until they become innumerable?

"If men cease to multiply, where is the promise made to Abraham? Is it fulfilled? No, for the

It men cease to multiply, where is the promise made to Abraham? It is fulfilled? No, for the sand representing his seed might all be drawn in a one-horse cart; and yet the Lord said unto Abraham, 'Thy seed shall be as numerous as the sand upon the sea shore;' that is, to carry out the idea in full, it was to be endless, and therefore there must be an infinity of worlds for their residence. We read that those who do the works of Abraham are to be blessed with the blessing of Abraham. The Lord blessed him with a premise of seed as numerous as the sand upon the seashore; so will you be blessed.

"How did Abraham manage to get a foundation laid for this mighty kingdom? Was he to accomplish it all through one wife? No. It would have been rather a slow process if Abraham had been confined to one wife like some of those narrow, contracted nations of modern Christianity. I think there is only about one-fifth of the population of the globe tnat believe in the one-wife system. The other four-fifths believe in the doctrine of a plurahly of wives. They have had it handed down

tem. The other four-fifths believe in the doctrine of a plurality of wives. They have had it handed down from time immemorial, and are not half so narrow and contracted in their minds as some of the nations of Europe and America who have done away with the promises and deprived themselves of the blessings of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The nations do not know anything about the blessings of Abraham, and even those who have only one wife cannot get rid of their covetonsness and get their little hearts large enough to share their property with a numerous family; they coveronness and get their little hearts large enough to share their property with a numerous family; they are so penurious and so narrow and contracted in their feelings, that they take every possible care not to have their families large; they do not know what is in the future, nor what blessings they are depriving them-selves of, because of the traditions of their fathers; they do not know that a man's posterity in the eternal worlds are to constitute his glory, his kingdom and described.

dominion.

But, again, there is another reason why this plurality should exist among the Latter-Day Saints. I have already toid you that the spirits of men and women all had a previous existence thousands of years ago in the heavens, in the presence of God; and I have already told you that among them are many spirits that are more noble, more intelligent than others, that were called the great and mighty one, reserved until the dispensation of the fullness of times served until the dispensation of the fullness of times Among the Saints is the most likely place for thes spirits to take their tabernacles through a just an righteous parentage. They are appointed to com righteous parentage. They are appointed to come and take their bodies here. The Lord has not kept them in store for five or six thousand years past, and kept them waiting for their bodies all this time to send them among the Hottentots, the African negroes, the idealarous Hindoos or any other of the fallen nations. that there is but one man in all the world, at the same time, who can hold the keys of this matter; but one man has power to turn the key to inquire of the Lord, and to say whether I, or these my brethren, or any of the rest of this congregation, or the Saints upon the face of the whole earth, may have this blessing of Abraham conferred upon them; he holds the keys of these matters now, the same as Nathan in his day. But, says one, how have you obtained this information? By new revelation. When was it given, and to whom? It was given to our Prophet, Secrand Revelator, Joseph Smith, on the 12th day of July, 1843.

1843.

Now let us inquire what will become those individuals who have this law taught unto the in plainess, if they reject it ! [A voice—They will be damned.] I will tell you. They will be damned saith the Lord God Almighty in the revelation he has

given. Suppose a man and a woman should suppose a man and a woman should enter into covenant and agreement, and conclude, between themselves, to live together to all eternity, and never have it sealed by the Lord's sealing power, by the Holy Priesthood, would they have any claim on each other on the morning of the resurrection? No; it would not be valid nor legal, and the Lord would

cay, it was not by me.

"What does the Lord intend to do with
this people? He intends to make them a kingdom of
kings and priests, a kingdom unto Himself, or, in other kings and priests, a kingdom unto Himself, or, in other words, a kingdom of Gods, if they will hearken to this law. There will be many who will not hearken; there will be the foolish among the wise, who will not receive the new and everlasting covenant in its fullness; and they never will attain to their exaltation; they never will be counted worthy to hold the scepter of power over a numerous progeny, that shall multiply themselves without end, like the sand upon the seasons.

I should not have ventured upon such extensiv quotations, had I not been requested by certain prominent Mormons to give to the public a fair representation of the grounds on which they uphold polygamy, which, they complain, has never been done by the Gentile press. The grounds of a belief which has affected the fundamental social relations of at least 30,000 people within the last five years, are surely worthy of investigation, and know of no fairer mode of stating them than by quoting the language of the person who was selected to make the first annanciation of the doc trine to the public.

Mr. J. W. Cammings has at last delivered to

Mr. Gilbert what he says is all the property of the Clerk of the United States District Court for this County, and which consists of a record-book, two small blank books, a handle of papers and a seal without a press. He did not yield possession except after writing two impertment letters to Judge Sinclair, copies of which I will send to you as they are placed on the files of the court, and at the end he entered a soluma protest against his re-moval as a "breach of his privileges as a citizen," "an infringment upon the liberties of an Ameri-"an infringment upon the liberties of an American." It is evident that there is a determination among certain Mormons to threw every possible obstacle in the way of an organization of the courts. I might detail several incidents in proof of the fact, but I will content myself with saying

of the fact, but I will content myself with saying that it is notorious.

Judges Eckles and Sinclair start for Fillmore on Monday, with an escort of dragoous. Secretary Hartnett will accompany them. I presume that the purpose of their journey is in order to fix the terms of the Courts, which they are obliged by law to do at the capital of the Territory. It is, or rather has been, a doubtful question what town is the espital, and if it is decided to be Fillmore, all the

ture of 1856-7 passed a pettish resolution to re-move the seat of Government to Salt Lake City, because the United States and not made an additional appropriation to finish th capitol building. The question turns upon the legality of that restu-tion. The Legislature which sat here last Winter adjourned to Parowan, 300 noles south, but course none of its acts will be sanctioned.

The Indians have been troublessme in the vi-cinity of Gen. Johnston's camp. The inhabitants of the settlement in Cedar Valley complained to the General that they were in danger of an attack, and on the same day two men who were cutting hay in Rush Vailey were fired upon by the savages. The General immediately sent a squadron of dragoons under Lieut. Tyler in pursuit of the as-

The 6th Infantry is collected at Fort Bridger. and will proceed to Oregon via California, and not, as I wrote you last week, by marching directly to Fort Hall and thence northward.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

ADDRESS AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE, HAVANA, N. Y., SEPT. 1, 1858. BY HORACE GREELEY.

an eminent scholar and critic, writing some thirty or | if not indispensable to both, imparting strongth forty years since of the Ignorance of the Learned,

"Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is furthest removed from common life and actual observation, that is of the least practical utility, and least liable to be brought to the test of experience, and that, having been handed down through the greatest number of intermediate stages, is the most full of ancertainties, difficulties, contradictions. It is seeing with the eyes of others, hearing with their ears, and pinning our faith on their understandings. The learned man prides himself on the knowledge of names and dates, not of men and things. He does not know whether his oldest acquaintance is a knave or a fool, but he can pronounce a pompous lecture on all the principal characters in history. He knows as much of what he talks about as a blind man does of colors." as a blind man does of colors."

Such is the Learning which the People's College is intended to supplant—such the ignerance which it is designed to dispel—such the reproach which it is in-

As one of the early and earnest, if not very efficient advocates of this College, allow me to state briefly the ideas and purposes which animated the pioneers in the enterprise of which we to-day celebrate the preliminary

I. The germinal idea of the People's College affirms the necessity of a thorough and appropriate education for the Practical Man in whatever department of Business or Industry. The Farmer, Mechanic, Manu facturer, Engineer, Miner, &c., &c., needs to understand thoroughly the materials he employs or moulds and the laws which govern their various states and transmutations. In other words, a thorough mastery of Geology, Chemistry, and the related Sciences, with their applications, is to-day the essential basis of fitness to lead or direct in any department of Industry. This knowledge we need seminaries to impart—seminaries which shall be devoted mainly, or at least emphatically, to Natural Science, and which shall not require of their pupils the devotion of their time and mental energies o the study of the Dead Languages. I am not here to denounce or disparage a classical course of study. I trust and have no doubt that facilities for pursuing such a course will be afforded and improved in this institution. I only protest against the requirement of application to and proficiency in the Dead Languages of all College students, regardless of the length of time they may be able to devote to study and of the life they meditate. A classical education may be veryappropriate, even indispensable, for the embryo Lawyer or Clergyman, yet not at all suited to the wants of the prospectice Farmer, Artisan or Engineer. We want a seminary which recognises the varying intellectual needs of all our aspiring youth, and suitably provides for them. We want a seminary which provides as fitly and thoroughly for the edu cation of the 'Captains of Industry,' as Yale or Harvard does for those who are dedicated to either of the Pro-

II. We seek and meditate a perfect combination o Study with Labor. Of course, this is an enterprise of great difficulty, destined to encounter the most formidable obstacles from false pride, natural indolence, fashion, tradition and exposure to ridicule. It is deplorably true that a large portion, if not even a majority, of our youth seeking a liberal education addict themselves to Study in order that they may escape a life of Manual Labor, and would prefer not to study if they knew how else to make a living without downright muscular exertion, but they do not; so they submit to be ground through academy and college, not that they love study livelihood with the least possible sweat and toil. Of course, these will not be attracted by our programme, and it is probably well for us that they are not. But I think there is a class—small, perhaps, but increasing -who would fain study, not in order to escape their share of manual labor, ut to qualify them to perform their part in it more efficiently and usefully-not in order to shun work, but to qualify them to work to better purpose. They have no mind to be made drudges, but they have faith in the ultimate elevation of mankind above the necessity of life-long, unintermitted drudgery, and they aspire to do something toward securing or hastening that consummation. They know that Manual Labor can only be dignified or elevated by rendering it more intelligent and efficient, and that this cannot be so long as the educated and the intellectual shun

such labor as fit only for boors.

Our idea regards Physical Exertion as essential to human development, and Productive Industry as the natural, proper, God-given sphere of such exertion. Exercise, Recreation, Play, are well enough in their ime and place; but Work is the Divine provision for developing and strengthening the physical frame. Dyspepsia, Debility, and a hundred forms of wasting disease, are the results of ignorance or defiance of this truth. The stagnant marsh and the free, pure running stream aptly exemplify the disparity in health and vigor between the worker and the idler. Intellectual labor, rightly directed, is noble—far be it from me to disparage it-but it does not renovate and keep healthful the physical man. To this end, we insist, persistent muscular exertion is necessary, and, as it is always well that exercise should have a purnose other than exercise, every human being not paralytic or bed-ridden should bear a part in Manual Laoor, and the young and immature most of all. The brain-sweat of the student-the tax levied by study on the circulation and the vision-are best counteracted by a daily devotion of a few hours to Manual Moreover, there are thousands of intellectual, aspir-

ing youth who are engaged in a stern wrestle with Poverty-who have no relatives who can essentially aid them, and only a few dollars and their own mus cles between them and the alms-by use. These would gladly qualify themselves for the highest usefulness; but how shall they! If they wrast give six months of each year to teaching, or source other vocation, in order to provide means for pursuing their studies through the residue of the year, their progress must be slow indeed. But bring the study and the work together-let three or four yours of labor break up the monotony of the day's level ne and they may pursue their studies from New-Year's to Christmas, and from their sixteenth year to Useir twenty-first respectively. should they see fit, without serious or damaging interruption. I know the great difficulties are to be encountered, great ob tacles surmounted, in the outset; but I feel confident that each student of sixteen years or over who give, twenty hours per week to manual labor at this Ce'ilege, may earn at least \$1 per week from the outse t, and ultimately \$2, and in some cases \$3 per week by such labor. How welcome an accession to his scanty means many a needy student would find this sum, I need not insist on. And whom it is considered that this medicum of labor would at the

legislation for the lest two years is upact. After same time o nduce to his health, vigor and physical sitting at Fillmore for a year or two, the Legisladevelopment, and tend to quality him for usefulness development, and tend to qualify him for use life, I feel that the imporand independence in after tance and the benefice oce of the requirement of manua labor embedied in the constitution of this College can not be over-estimated.

III. Another idea cherished by the friends of this

enterprise was that of Justice to Woman. They did not attempt to indicate nor to define Woman's So -to decide that she ought or ought not to vote or at on juries—to prescribe how she should dress nor what should be the limits of her field of life-long exertion. They did not assume that her education should be identical with that of the stronger sex, nor to indicate wherein it should be peculiar; but fley did in tend that the People's College should afford equal facilities and opportunities to Young Women as to Young M. n. and should proffer then as freely to the former as to the latter, allowing each student, under the guidance of his or her parents, with the counsel of the Faculty, to decide for him or herself what studies to pursue and & en phasis should be given to each. They believed ahat Woman, like Man, might be trusted to determine for herself what studies were adapted to her need's, and what acquirements would most conduct to her own preparation for and efficiency in the duties of active life. They held the education Fellow-Cirizens and Friends: William Hazlitt, of the two sexes together to be advantageous nestness and dignity to Woman, and grace, sweetness and purity to Man. They believed that such e mingling is the halls of learning would sulmate the efforts and accelerate the progress of the youth of either sex, through the influence of the natural sad landable aspiration of each to achieve and eajoy the good opinion of the other. They believed that the mere aspect of a College whereto both sexes are welcomed as students would present a strong contrast to the naked, slovenly, neglected, ungraceful, cheerless appearance of the old-school Colleges, which would furnish of itself a strong argument in favor of the more generous plan. I trust this idea of the pioneers will not be ignored by their successors.

Friends, a noble beginning has here been made; may the enterprise be vigorously prosecuted to completion. To this end, it is necessary that means should be provided-that the wealthy of their abundance and the poorer according to their ability should contribute to the founding and endowment of the noble institution whose corner-stone we have just laid. each contribute who can, and a seminary shall here be established which shall prove a blessing, and the parent of kindred blessings, to your children and your children's children throughout future time.

THE CANVASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Sept. 14, 1858. The Opposition candidate for Congress in this District "The Old Tenth Legion,") is Dr. David K. Shoemaker, of Rockport, this (Carbon) County. Gov. Reeder was declined. Dr. Shoemaker has now consented, and his nomination by the People's conferees may be regarded

The Doctor is a Democrat, but strongly opposed to the despotic career of the Administration, and a decidthe despotic career of the Administration, and a decided and uncompromising friend of a Protective Tariff. He can safely be relied upon as a firm man, who will need no stiffening of the knees if elected. He is also a popular man, of good address, and well calculated to make a favorable impression among the people. We will devote all his time to the eampaign and visit every County of the District. He will also challenge his competitor, Wm. H. Dimmick, to the stump, but I have no idea that the latter will be foolish enough to accept the challenge. I have no idea that the latter will be to accept the challenge.

The Doctor is an available candidate on another accept the people. He

The Doctor is an available candidate on another account. He is fresh from the ranks of the people. He has never been a candidate for office, and but seldom participated in the management of party affairs. He is, however, but little known beyond the limits of Carbon County; still this is not very important, as he intends to make himself known during the next four weeks.

tends to make himself known during the next four weeks.

Indications are here that a portion if not the whole of the People's ticket in this county will be elected. Our ticket is a very strong one, and we receive daily assurances from all parts of the county of important changes. Our friends are active, and will leave no honorable means memployed to insure success. On the other hand, the Democrats are anything but harmonious, and many of them will be agreeably diaappointed if they save themselves from defeat. The Hon. As a Packer is the party He does the thinking for the more active, and were it not for him we would beat them by a large majority.

The State ticket is safe by an overwhelming major ity. Why cannot the Opposition of New-York Blate-follow our example, and unite?

Anthractre.

ATTACK OF THE INDIANS ON A PEM-

From The St. Paul Pioneer, Sept. 14.
We received a letter on Sunday from James M Fetridge, Collector of Customs at Pombina, from which we make the following extract:

killed and scalped; the remaining one of the party luckily machine cape.

I think it is high time that the Government should do some thing for our part of Minnesota. As for the Fort that is no being built on the Red River, near Point Graham, it is no more protection to our traders than Fort Ripley.

The Sloux of the Plaine have hung around Pembina and I Joseph all Summer, and as the most of our people were either St. Paul or on the Plaine, laying in provisions for the Wind the few that were left at home to make hay and take care of cattle, were afraid to go out.

"The Sloux killed and scalped a man within twenty feel his own door, at St. Joseph, in the month of July.

"These are facts, and should be attended to, and as there a great many of our people leaving here and moving down river to the Selkirk settlement, owing to the lawlessness of Indians and the failure of the Government to protect the force.

We also learn from Mr. McFeiridge that the Paul and Faribault parties had arrived at Pew on their way to Fraser river. They were to Pembina for the Pacific on Monday, the #2d ult.

have in our possession the journal of this party, we will publish with other interesting matter ference to the Frazer river route, to-morrow The work of Fort Abererombie is being provided with energy. Temporary quarters for the trope erected this fall, but next summer, proposed the erected this fall, but next summer, proposed to the eligibility of the sight of accounts as to the eligibility of the sight of the point of the point

overflowed, while others contend it is at an arry shown high water mark.

Maj. G. W. Patton, recently commands in at Fort Ripley, has been selected as the command in gofficer at Fort Abercrombie.

We are glad to learn that Samuel D.

Mead, of this city, has been sppointed 3 utler at Fort Abercrombie. The position is a prediction, and could not have been conferred on a so ore estimable.

gentleman.
On the 25th of August, we are informed, the first
frost of the season occurred 180 unit is north of St.
Paul. On the same day, in the Eastern Scates, there
were much heavier frosts.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS .- On Saturday. afternoon Wm. H. Lewis of No. 223 Wooster street made com plaint that a gambling house was kept in an upper room of the building No. 131 Fulton street, near Nas-sau street, by James Stewart and Johra Des ton; that a game of fare was playled there daily, and that he himgaine of tare was played three at play. A warrant for the ar-rest of the parties named was issued, which several policemen were immediately sent to execute. The visit of the officers was not expected, and when they entered the place they found a gome in fell blast-money and checks on the table. Among the large number of persons present were wasy young men not aspected of visiting such places. A vicorous effort suspected of visiting such places. A vaccous effort to escape was made, but every means of egross was guarded by the police, who expured the entire party, neluding Stewart, one of the alleged groprietars, who was held for examination in the sum of \$308. A few others were detained as witnesses. All the gambling apparatus was also brought to the Court Room.

JIN LANE WHIPPED.-Jim Lane, of Masses, has been brought down to a level with the Governor of Missouri. He has been whapped, as we learn by the St. Joseph papers. The whipping was down by a lawyer named Quigley, and occurred in one of the border towns of Kanass. Lens was dissatisfied with the thrushing and sent a challenge to Quigley. It was accepted, and a duel was expected,